

The Teutones & Tiber had split & headed
towards Moris

Quintus Sertorius served as spy - infiltrated
enemy camp - provided detailed reports

Moris declined the enemy's offer of battle
kept his men under strict control. He wanted
them to get used to sight & sounds, Teutones
ran out of supplies & determined to try - pass the
Romans. Moris waited for them to pass, then
followed. When enemy had reached Aquae Sextiae
(Aix-en-Provence). Skirmish developed as Romans
went forward; then vigorous; then Moris re-
inforced the battle. Tribes were split into 2 pieces
& were defeated separately. A Roman Success

101 BC

①

Finally in 101 BC the tribes finally launched their invasion. Marius' forces must have been a strong consular army of 2 legions & two alae (some 30,000 to 35,000 men). Had fortified a strong position on the banks of the Rhone R. where Marius had amassed immense quantities of supplies. During the long wait he had the soldiers dig a canal to the sea to ensure supply further to East; men passed into Cisalpine Gaul were guarded by his colleague Quintus Lutatius Catulus with a consular army (just over 20,000).

Orders at right time, the heavy throwing spears
had added force (going downhill) punctured the
shields. Impetus had gone from charge
then legions charged. The Germans were 1st
halted then gradually driven back. As the
plain Myrillus & his men (3000 per cent) into attack
caused a panic & in short time Centones collapsed
into rout. 100,000 prisoners were taken
The Tentones & Ambones were destroyed as a threat
to Italy. As the Romans celebrated news arrived
Marius had once again been elected Consul.
He decided to defer triumph until Cimbri
were defeated

After the 1st success on the following night
Marius picked 3000 men under command
of Marcus Claudius Marcellus, under cover
of darkness with slaves as cavalrymen
conceal themselves in woods

Early next A.M. Marius led army out,
sent cavalry down into plain provoked Tarentines
into attacking. Orders Men remain where they
were & wait for enemy to attack up the
hill. Marius was in front row & got

102 BC

Marius defeats Teutones
at Aquae Sextiae

102 BC

DURANT

Marius was Consul

102 B C

1912 Dates J-BK

THE CIMBRI, TEUTONES and
HELVE TIAN'S invade Italy.

102BC

DURANT

MARIUS defeated CIMBRI at
AQUAE SEXTIAE

or was killed. He was the patron of
a literary circle and was himself
a writer and a philosopher. CICERO
praised his oratory. His son was
Quintus Lutatius Catulus

102BC-101BC

QUINTUS LUTATIUS CATULUS

d 87BC

Was consul 102BC. His colleague in the consulship was MARIUS, and the two of them went north to oppose a Germanic invasion. He had to retreat before the

CIMBRI near VERCELLI in 101BC. He later opposed Marius in the Social War and favored Sulla. Prosecuted by the Romans, he either committed suicide or

order, hundreds of slaves in Sicily, many of them Greeks, left their masters and, gathering before the palace of the Roman Praetor, demanded their freedom. The slaves organized themselves under a religious impostor SALVIUS and attacked the town of MORGANTIA. Some 6000 slaves in the western end of the island rose under ATHEVION, a man of education and resolution. This force defeated army after army sent against it by the praetor, and moved eastward to merge with the rebels under SALVIUS. Together they beat an army dispatched from Italy, and SALVIUS died.

102BC

2nd Servile War.

DURANT

When the Senate asked for help against the CIMBRI from the eastern kings allied with Rome, NICO MEDES of BITHYNIA replied that all men of military value in his kingdom had been sold into slavery to satisfy the extortions of the Roman tax collectors. Preferring an army for the moment, the Senate decreed that all males enslaved for unpaid taxes should be freed. Hearing this

consul for the 5th yr (101 BC) Marius united the two Roman armies and defeated the Cimbri with terrible slaughter at Vercellae (101 BC). Over 65,000 were slain, and many thousands more taken and sold as slaves. The third German Army decamped without a fight. Marius had saved Italy - barbarian invaders were not to enter the peninsula again for nearly three centuries.

102 BC

But when the crisis came, "Marius's Mules" were ready. The invaders came in almost overwhelming numbers, but they divided their forces into three armies. Thus the Romans could defeat the ~~armies~~ in turn. ^{MARIUS WAS ROMAN GENERAL} 1st battle at Aquae Sextiae (Aix) in southern Gaul. The fighting was desperate but the invaders were surrounded and utterly destroyed, 100,000 of them perishing in the butchery (102 BC). But the next ~~unsuccessful~~ invaders penetrated into Italy, ^{QUINTUS LUTAT IUS CATULUS} owing to the incompetence of the other consul. Elected

102BC

BATTLE OF AQUAE SEPTIAE

The Teutons were completely
defeated by MARIUS

102 BC

DURANT

Marius ordered the legions to fall on their rear. In the great battle that ensued at AQUAE SEEXTIAE, the new legions slew or captured 100,000 men. They say, "Plutarch reports, "that the inhabitants of Marseille made fences round their own yards with the bones.

After resting his army for several months, Marius led it back into Italy, and met the CIMBRI at VERCELLAE

invaders proposed soon to refresh themselves: the number of the Teutons could be judged from the six days they took to pass the main camp. When they had all filed by, Marius ordered his army to fall upon their rear. In the great battle that ensued at AQUAE SEXTIÆ (Aix in Provence)

Marius was a soldier, not a statesman, he had no time to weigh distant political consequences. He led his recruits over the Alps, hardened their bodies with marches and drills, and developed their courage with attacks upon objections that could be easily won, until they were trained he could not risk an engagement. The Teutones marched unhindered by his camp asking the Romans decisively if they had messages for their wives in Rome, with whom the

102 BC

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Second Servile War

In Sicily by slaves. It was put down
speedily by the Consul MANIUS AQUILLIUS

Marius resorted to a new form of military enrollment, which revolutionized first the Army & then the state. He invited the enlistment of any citizen; offered attractive pay and promised to release volunteers and give them lands, after a completed campaign. The army now formed was composed chiefly of the city proletariat; its sentiments were hostile to the patrician Republic; it fought not for country; but for its general & for booty. Thus, Marius laid the military basis of the Caesarian revolution.

102BC
102BC

DURANT ①

After their victory at ARAUSIO, the CIMBRI had crossed the PYRENEES (instead of attacking Rome) and ravaged Spain. But in 102BC they returned to Gaul greater in number than before and entered into an agreement with the TEUTONES for simultaneous assault by separate routes upon the rich plains of northern Italy. To meet the peril

102BC

TEUTONES (including Ambrones)
perished to the last man at the
battle of AQUAE SEXTIAE
(modern Aix-en-Provence, a spa
town in the Roman province
of Gaul-across-the-Alps.

prosecuted Catalus for his opposition
and he committed suicide

102 BC

Quintus Lutatius Catulus was Consul of Rome with GAIUS MARIUS.

He sought to halt the invasion of the CIMBRI but was forced to retreat until, aided by both MARIUS and SULLA, he defeated (101 BC) the CIMBRI near Verucchi on the Po R.

Catulus later supported Sulla in the following Social War. The Marcomans

102 BC

DURANT

CILICIA, PAMPHYLIA

JULY 12, 102 BC

Julius Caesar born in Rome
"Outline of Great Books" pg 26

(Really should be Quintilis 12, 102 BC

(most authorities say he was born
in 100 BC.

Was it Quintilis 12, 100 BC?
653 A.D.C.

most modern Authorities
say 100 BC

a system was adopted for recruiting those who had no property, thus strengthening the divisions of the Army

At the Battle of Aquae Sextia 102 BC, the TEUTONS were completely defeated by Marius.

102BC

BATTLE OF AQUAE SEPTIMAE

The Cimbri and Teutones had defeated 5 Roman generals as they invaded Roman territory. Marius was elected Consul for the 5th time (? 106 BC, 105 BC, 104 BC, 103 BC, 102 BC), was placed in command. He re-organized the Roman Army, doing away with property qualifications; cavalry and light-armed troops were recruited from the Roman subjects and allies; and

102 BC

Battle of Aquae Sextiae

A town in Roman Gallia Provincia
near which Julius Caesar won
a huge victory against the Teutonic
Germans in 102 BC.

The modern name is Aix-en-Provence
(north of Marseilles)

102 BC

Marius, now consul for the 4th time annihilated the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae in Transalpine Gaul, with his colleague the aristocrat Catulus kept guard in the Cisalpine province

102BC

The Cimbri crossed the Alps, entered Italy by the valleys of the EISACK and the ADIGE, and forced the Roman Consul CATULUS (who was guarding the country there) to retreat.

102BC

Marius defeated Teutones

102 BC

4101 BC

Rome Marius utterly defeated the CIMBRI
who had been wandering around
looking for a homeland (also the
Tentones)

Some 6000 Cimbri returned
to their homeland, the ~~AVA~~ ATATICI
in modern Belgium

Summer 102 BC

AT AQUAE SEPTIMAE (AIX),
in southern Gaul, Marcus
annihilated the 200,000 women
of the Treptones, with all their women
and children, in a huge massacre

102 BC

The TEUTONES were destroyed
by MARIUS at AQUAE SEXTIAE
(Aix) in Gaul in 102 BC.

proscribed by the triumvirs, and
put to death in 43 BC

102-43 BC

QUINTUS TULLIUS CICERO

102-43 BC. Younger brother of the orator. Was aedile in 67 BC.

Was praetor in 62, and then for 3 yrs governor of Roman province of Asia.

In 55, he joined Caesar in Gaul as one of his chief officers. In the Civil War he joined POMPEY, but after the battle of PHARSALIA, was pardoned by Caesar. He was

102BC

Battle of AQUAE SEPTIMAE.
Marius defeated TEUTONES

157-86 BC

Caius Marius

Consul 7 times, reformer